JUNE 23, 1775. THE NUMBER 21.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

## TO THE KING.

SIRE,

WHEN the complaints and petitions of injured ſubjects are treated with inſolence by a profligate Parliament, and with mockery by an imperious miniſter, it is high time for them to aſſume a different tone. Your Majeſty muſt be a great proficient in courtly accompliſhments to profeſs *aſtoniſhment* at what you could not but know full well, from the proteſting majority of the independent peers, from a hundred loud and honeſt voices (marvellous as that may ſeem) among *your own faithful Commons*, beſides the many other petitions from the commercial and manufacturing parts of the kingdom, who had long before avowed their approbation of American reſiſtance, and their utter abhorrence of the arbitrary and violent meaſures of adminiſtration, againſt what your Majeſty calls a *rebellious diſpoſition* only which barely exiſts in a part of your colonies. Had an *actual rebellion* not only *exiſted*, but *raged*, all over America, your miniſters could hardly have ſpared more forces from the national defence than are now embarked to correct a *bad diſpoſition*. If your Majeſty is thus ſevere on ill humours and diſpoſitions, which ſo much pains have been taken to *excite* and *inflame*, what thunderbolts of your royal vengeance will be hurled upon *actual traitors*, when you ſhall diſcover them----*nearer home?*

Your Majeſty's "entire confidence in the wiſdom of *your* Parliament" cannot but be well founded, conſidering from whom they have learned and adopted their principles and reſolutions, and thus qualified themſelves for the "great council of the nation."

Surely your Majeſty does not ſuppoſe your good ſubjects ſo dull of apprehenſion as to believe that your American meaſures were originally planned and recommended to your miniſters by Parliament. They are convinced that the majority of Parliament are too modeſt, and know themſelves too well, to give advice to government. They know that theſe meaſures were *dictated* to Parliament by the miniſter (who is alſo dictated to by ſomebody elſe) and for no other purpoſe but to gain a parliamentary ſanction to *indemnify the crown and its ſervants from the conſequences of ſuch violent and unconſtitutional proceedings*. Therefore the compliment paid to Parliament on this occaſion is but little better founded, or more ſincere, than that made to Great Britain in the next ſentence, when your Majeſty declares, that "you will "ſteadily purſue theſe meaſures, for the "ſupport of her conſtitutional rights and "commercial intereſts." Your Majeſty, in your great wiſdom, or rather in the wiſdom of your Parliament, is pleaſed to take meaſures a little extraordinary on this great occaſion; which, although very expreſſive of the *violence of your attachment to our rights and intereſts*, it is feared, like the foſtering of too fond a parent, *may overlay them both*. The mode gratiouſly adopted to protect our commerce, *by ſtarving or cutting the throats of our coloniſts*, it is feared will neither increaſe their population, nor the trade or revenue of Britain.

Your Majeſty cannot be ſuppoſed to *diſſemble* with, or *mock*, your people, in a matter which ſo nearly concerns them. We muſt therefore neceſſarily believe, on the faith of royalty, that theſe meaſures have originated from *Parliament*, acting as the great council of the nation, and that they have been planned with no other view than to "ſupport the conſtitutional "rights, and protect the commercial in-"tereſts, of Great Britain." This is a *ſolemn declaration*, made before *God* and the *publick*; and it would ill become your ſubjects to entertain a doubt of that ſincerity in which your Majeſty has been early trained, and of which your auſpicious reign has afforded ſo many great and ſingular inſtances.

I could wiſh, however (that no opening might be left for invidious cenſure) the *miniſterial authors of your Majeſty's ſpeeches* would endeavour, for the future, not only to think in character themſelves, *on the ſmall ſcale of knaviſh craft*, but that they would enable their *royal maſter*, when he addreſſes the publick, *to ſpeak in character* alſo.

Conſcious of their own *evil principles*, and *deſigns*, they put words into the *royal mouth* which would only have become their own. Thus your Majeſty is made to addreſs your capital in *a low and familiar ſtyle*, *utterly beneath your dignity as a great King*, *and your nice feelings as an honeſt man*. My Lord North might be "*aſtoniſhed* (ſpeaking in character, as a *hollow*, *hypocritical*, *ſneering miniſter*) that any of "your ſubjects could be *capable* of coun-"tenancing a rebellious diſpoſition, un-"fortunately exiſting in ſome of the colonies," as ſuch tyrannical and vindictive perſons are not aſhamed to make *actual war* upon a *diſpoſition*; but a King of Great Britain, conſcious of his own dignity, and ſpeaking with the majeſty of *truth*, as well as royalty, in anſwer to ſo heavy a charge, would have expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the daring preſumption of the petitioners in countenancing *rebellion*, not at their being "*capable* of countenancing a rebel-"lious *diſpoſition* only:" Which is little better than if your Majeſty had ſaid, "my good friends, I am very ſorry you "ſhould be ſo *unkind* as to encourage a "ſet of people whom I am *obliged* to *treat* "as rebels, although I cannot call them "ſuch at preſent; but in all probability, "by the bleſſing of God on my fleets and "armies, they will deſerve that appellation "very ſoon."

In the mean-time, as your Majeſty's confidence in *your Parliament* is almoſt as great as the people's *diſtruſt* and *deteſtation* of them, there can be no doubt but, by purſuing the ſalutary meaſures they recommend, your government will become as *reſpectable*, though not ſo gentle and condeſcending, as your ſpeeches.

Your Majeſty will pardon the well-meant ſimplicity of a true ſubject, although a plain-dealer.

REGULUS.

## MADRID, *March* 27.

AN officer arrived expreſs laſt night from Melille, with an account of the Moors having entirely raiſed the ſiege of that place, and deſired a conſtant peace with Spain.

## LONDON, *April* 11.

WHILE the moſt intereſting complaints of the people were reading to the King, Lord Gower, ſuſpected of being a Jacobite Peer, was laughing them to ſcorn. N. B. He was one of the ſupporters of the throne.

In the Belfaſt paper of the 11th ult. there are no leſs than 14 veſſels advertiſed for carrying paſſengers, redemptioners, and ſervants to America, viz. ten for Newcaſtle and Philadelphia, whoſe burthens amount to 4450 tuns; one for Philadelphia only, of 400 tuns; one for Newcaſtle and Baltimore, of 450 tuns; and one for New York, and another for Annapolis in Maryland, each of the ſame burthen.---How conſiderable muſt the emigrations from Ireland be, to form ſuch a branch of commerce!

The wharfs and quays about the cuſtom-houſe are loaded with *all kinds of merchandiſe*, marked ARMY, which are going in the tranſports to Boſton. One houſe in the Boſton trade ſhips 20,000l. in this manner, and it is ſaid to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the prices of all European goods are much advanced in America.

## HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *March* 30.

At 3 o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the committee to the bill for reſtraining the commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. The Houſe was very full, and long debates were expected; but nothing was ſaid but a few words by Captain Luttrell, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretel that it would anſwer no good purpoſe but one, that of bringing diſgrace and ruin on its framers and abetters.

*Lord North*, after replying ſhortly, and defending the bill on the old ground of neceſſity, offered a clauſe to extend the bill to the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware. The clauſe was contained in the following words: "That during the continuance of this act no goods ſhall be ſhipped from the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, but to the places therein before mentioned." A few obſervations were made upon this extraordinary mode of procedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of Parliament, that of condemning people unheard, nay even without inquiry. It was anſwered generally, that the Houſe was in poſſeſſion of information ſufficient to warrant the inſertion of the clauſe; that the papers lying on the table contained that information; and that any Gentleman who doubted that the inhabitants of thoſe counties deſerved no excluſive favour, or particular indulgence, had need only to

peruſe the laſt deſpatches now before the Houſe, to be convinced. The clauſe with the other amendments, being read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the Houſe without any farther oppoſition; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Monday next.

*Lord North* laid before the Houſe ſeveral American papers, with a liſt of the ſame; the titles of which being read, they were ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members.

*A conference, or meeting of the wiſe men.*

Were any thing wanting to prove the untempered mortar, rotten bricks, and other ill-ſorted materials the tottering fabrick of adminiſtration is compoſed of, their late blundering conduct, in reſpect of the Maſſachuſetts Bay fiſhing bill, furniſhes the fulleſt evidence. On Friday the 9th inſtant, a bill for reſtraining the commerce, and prohibiting the fiſhery, of the four New England provinces, having paſſed the Commons the preceding Wedneſday, it was ſent to the Lords for their concurrence. It was read the ſame day a firſt time, and was ordered to be read a ſecond time on the following Wedneſday, being the 15th. On that day witneſſes were examined at their Lordſhips bar, for and againſt the bill. It was then read a ſecond time, and agreed to be debated the next day (Thurſday). On Friday it was committed, and the third reading fixed for Tueſday the 21ſt; a day, we venture to predict, that will be ever memorable in the Britiſh annals.

Previous to the third reading, that able negotiator, and elegant deſpatch-writer, Lord B----, roſe, ----to do what? To effect, with one ſingle daſh of his pen, the moſt extraordinary thing that ever entered into the mind of an Engliſh ſenator to conceive; to alter the body of a bill, and its whole frame and purport, without altering its title, to originate a money bill in the Houſe of Lords, and to extend its pains and penalties to five provinces containing a million of inhabitants, on a ſuppoſed delinquency, without proof, and without hearing. In the midſt of this political fog, when ſcarce any man looked farther than the top of his noſe, the learned Lord on the woolſack, in reply to ſome objections ſtarted on the laſt head, riſes very gravely, and tells them, all is perfectly right; that letters in a box are as good evidence as if they were read and conſidered; that allegations and facts ſtated in thoſe letters are ſufficiently proved, though they have not been ſo much as read; and that the ſuppoſed culprits are proved guilty, becauſe they have never been formally or judicially charged with any crime. The firſt man of the age ſits by, ſucks in his cheeks to prevent him from laughing at the ſolemn farce, approves of the wiſdom of the propoſed amendment; but reminds the corps called the Zealots, that they need not be in ſuch violent haſte, for there was a bill on its journey from the ſame place which would anſwer all the comprehenſive ideas of the great A----r, and his three intelligent followers and abetters, the Lord Chancellor, and two of his Majeſty's ſecretaries of ſtate.

Another noble Lord (Lord Abercorn) ſuggeſted a doubt, whether the title and body of the bill correſponded; but every one forgot, or pretended to forget, that the amendment partook of every eſſential conſtituent quality of a money bill.

The queſtion was, at length, put; and, however extraordinary it may ſeem, there appeared for the amendments 73, againſt them 21.

But the Houſe was no ſooner cleared than the great man who laughed at the able N---r told them they were all in the *wrong*; that the amendments were in *fact* a *money bill*, and, as ſuch, would be rejected by the Commons; and that the annals of Parliament did not furniſh a precedent where the title of a bill profeſſed *one* thing and enacted *another*. The bill ſtood for Thurſday in the Lower Aſſembly; the miniſter abſented himſelf all day, after ſweating and tugging in endeavouring to convince a parcel of B---ds, and on the next day the firſt part of the farce was played. Every reaſon was aſſigned, but the true one. The leading amendment was, in fact, a money bill; but it would not be prudent to ſay ſo. Mules are, of all animals, the moſt difficult to be driven out of their own pace; even horſes will bear their burthens more pleaſantly by the jingling of the bells. There was a meeting of the *wiſe* men of Gotham. It was not that the bill ſaid Maſſachuſetts Bay, when it meant Virginia; it was not that it inflicted pains and penalties on people unaccuſed, untried, and unheard; it was not that the bill created offences, inflicted penalties, and appropriated forfeitures; but leſt the ſtupid inebriated commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, from the fumes of grog, flip, and rack punch, ſhould not be able to comprehend the deep-laid policy and wiſe commercial regulations of his Majeſty's late ambaſſadour to the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias. The amendments were diſagreed to.

It is imagined the reſolution lately taken by the Americans, with reſpect to the non-reception of felons, will be attended with very diſagreeable conſequences; for as Florida is thinly inhabited, and the French retain a ſecret intereſt there, they will not fail to take advantage of a ſet of people who can have no choice in a maſter.

It is ſaid that no leſs than 93 perſons of faſhion are preparing to viſit France, on the approaching coronation.

When King James II. attempted to introduce the Roman Catholick religion, and arbitrary power, into Great Britain, he had an army encamped on Hounſlow Heath, to terrify the people. Seven biſhops were ſeized upon, and ſent to the tower; but they appealed to the laws of their country, and were ſet at liberty. *When this news reached the camp, the ſhouts of joy were ſo great that they re-echoed in the royal palace.* This, however, did not quite convince the King of the averſion of the ſoldiers to be the inſtruments of oppreſſion againſt their fellow ſubjects. He therefore made another trial; he ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that thoſe who did not chooſe to ſupport the King's meaſures ſhould ground their arms, when, behold! to his utter confuſion, and their eternal honour, the whole body grounded their arms.

*April 17.* Two women yeſterday preſented petitions to his Majeſty in the guard-room as he was going to the chapel royal, one of which was praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to reprieve her ſon, a young man 21 years of age, who is under ſentence of tranſportation. The poor woman was ſo much affected that it was with great difficulty ſhe was prevented fram fainting away. The petitions were both received very condeſcendingly.

The advices received laſt week from Admiral Man, we are informed, are of ſo diſagreable a nature, that an expreſs was ſent on Saturday from the Admiralty for three men of war to ſail forthwith to join his ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

The things moſt to be feared in a popular government are, a fooliſh, obſtinate, and unrelenting King, an abandoned Miniſtry, proflagate Houſe of Peers, a venal Houſe of Commons, Biſhops without grace, Clergy without religion, ſoldiers without courage, an exhauſted treaſury, ſwarm of tax-gatherers, heavy taxes, ſtarving poor, ſound ſhips breaking up, and rotten ones building to defend our coaſts, and annoy our enemies, a ſordid, avaricious treaſurer, a ſecretary who does not know how to ſpeak his native language, nor ſpell any other, much leſs underſtand it, and pretended patriots, "as numerous as inſects on the banks of the Nile?"

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23.

HOUSE OF BURGESSES, MONDAY, *June* 20, 1775.

THE reſolutions of the General Congreſs of the 17th and 29th of May laſt, and the 2d of this inſtant (June) being ſeverally read,

*Reſolved*, that this Houſe approve of the ſame; and recommend it to the ſeveral committees within this colony, for carrying into execution the continental aſſociation, to be vigilant in ſeeing the ſaid reſolutions ſtrictly complied with.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

*JUNE* 23, 1775.

THE commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the militia, and of thoſe who furniſhed proviſions, &c. for the late *Indian* expedition under the command of Col. *Andrew Lewis*, will attend at *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* county, on *Monday* the laſt day of *July* next, to ſettle the accounts from *Culpeper* and that part of *Auguſta* lying on the eaſt ſide of the *Alleghany* mountains; at *Botetourt* courthouſe, on *Tueſday* the 8th day of *Auguſt*, to ſettle the accounts from *Botetourt*; at *Joſeph Grey's*, in *Fincaſtle* county, on *Friday* the 18th day of *Auguſt*, to ſettle the *Fincaſtle* accounts; and at *Bedford* courthouſe, on *Wedneſday* the 30th day of *Auguſt*, to ſettle the accounts from *Bedford*, and the neighbouring counties below the *Blue Ridge* of mountains: Of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice, and to give their attendance accordingly.

NEW KENT, *June* 17, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant (*June*) a likely negro man named JONATHAN, about 21 years old, of a yelloviſh complexion, ſtraight made, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a bold countenance, and hath an impediment in his ſpeech. He carried with him three different ſuits of clothes, ſo that I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He was ſeen in *York* town laſt *Monday*, intending to make his eſcape out of the colony. As he is artful, I do not doubt but he has procured a forged paſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and delivers him to me in *New Kent*, within two miles of the *Brick Houſe* ferry, on *York* river, ſhall have 5l. reward, and if taken out of the colony 10l. paid by

2‖ JAMES TYRIE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are now remaining, in *Oſborne's* warehouſe, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſix hogſheads of tobacco, mark, numbers, weight, and names, as follows, which have been inſpected upwards of three years.

No. 701, groſs 1213, tare 128, neat 1085, eſtate of *James R. Bradby*, note out. No. 2012, groſs 1114, tare 113, neat 1001, *George Foſter*, *Sandy* creek. No. 2108, groſs 1224, tare 120, neat 1104, *Henry Cox*, *Cumberland*, note out. No. 2236, groſs 1388, tare 128, neat 1260, eſtate of *James R. Bradby*. No. 2237, groſs 1150, tare 128, neat 1022, eſtate of do. No. 2254, groſs 763, tare 113, neat 650, eſtate of do.

EDWARDS & GRAVES.

STOLEN from my paſture in *Prince Edward* county, the 2d inſtant (*June*) a very likely bay GELDING about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, no brand that I can remember, but he has a remarkable large wen on one of his hind legs, near the footlock. As a runaway negro was ſeen lurking about my plantation that evening, I imagine he ſtole him, and rode him down the road leading to *Peterſburg*, wherein he was followed by the track about 15 miles. Whoever delivers the ſaid gelding to Col. *Auguſtine Claiborne* in *Suſſex*, Col. *Herbert Claiborne* in *King William*, Mr. *Auguſtine Claiborne* in *Diwiddie*, or to me in *Prince Edward*, ſhall be paid 40s. reward.

(2) JOHN NASH, jun.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intends leaving the colony for a few months.

(2) JAMES MAURY.

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JUNE 21, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *York* town, on *Tueſday* laſt, two negro men, *viz.* JEMMY, a tall ſtout black fellow, about 45 years old, has a large head and face, and one of his fore teeth, which are large, broke near the middle. CHARLES, a ſtout young tawny fellow under 20 years old, has a remarkable large mouth and feet, and has loſt part of the third finger of his right hand. As they left their work in the field, they went off with only their ſhirt and trouſers. *Charles* had a new pair of coarſe rolls, and *Jemmy's* was his laſt year's, which were of very good rolls, much wore; but he went to Capt. *John Chiſman's*, where he had a wife, and from thence took with him other clothes, together with his wife, and a boy of 12 or 14 years old, with all the luggage. I will give 20s. to any perſon who will bring either of the fellows to me, or that will confine them in priſon, ſo that I get them again.

AUGUSTINE MOORE.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, ROBERT ROBINSON, a valuable joiner and carpenter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, makes a good appearance both in perſon and in dreſs, wears his own dark coloured hair cut ſhort before and behind, has a clean ſkin, and is of a thin make; had on, a faſhionable good beaver hat, a fine cloth coat, of a parſon's gray colour, with hair buttons, white *Ruſſia* drill breeches, and a double breaſted waiſtcoat of corded light jeans or fuſtian, light blue worſted ſtockings, ſingle channel pumps not much wore, and wears in his ſleeves either a pair of black or a pair of oval purple buttons ſet in yellow metal. He was born in the ſouth of *Scotland*, worked long in the city of *Edinburgh*, and in the town of *Kelſo* upon *Tweed*, and alſo undertook and built a church at *Inverneſs*, in the north of *Scotland*. The ſaid ſervant was purchaſed three weeks ago at *Monday* point, on *Potowmack*, from on board the *Friendſhip*, Capt. *Park*, from *Glaſgow*. He ſpeaks broad, writes a good hand, and may probably make himſelf out a paſs. All maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving him, and I will give 3l. to any perſon that will deliver him to me, in *Lancaſter* county, beſides what the law allows.

(tf) MUNGO HARVEY.

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STOLEN from Mr. *John Fitzhugh's* paſture, in *Stafford*, near the courthouſe, on *Sunday* night, the 11th inſtant (*June*) a likely bay HORSE about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has a freſh ſcar under his throat, occaſioned by a late ſwelling, which has reduced his plight very much, paces and canters ſo well as to be an exceeding fine riding horſe, and branded on the near buttock TF in a piece. It is more than probable, indeed I think it certain, that the ſaid horſe was taken off by one *William Gray*, a joiner, who eloped from theſe parts the ſame night on account of ſome miſdemeanors which he had been committing in *Falmouth*, and for which he was, at that time, purſued by a juſtice's warrant. The ſaid *Grey* is a likely young fellow about 22 years of age, rather taller than middle ſize, wears his own dark curled hair, takes ſnuff to exceſs, which affects his ſpeech very perceptibly. He told ſome of his comrades that he was going to *Bedford* county, from whence he lately came, but how far to believe this is uncertain. Whoever will find and produce the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 40s. reward, and 5l. if the thief can be detected and brought to juſtice.

4‖ GEORGE FITZHUGH.

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CHESTERFIELD, *June* 23, 1775.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* immediately.

1‖ JAMES HARRISON.

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COMMITTED to *Botetourt* jail, a ſervant man who ſays his name is CHARLES MILSON, and that he belongs to *Robert Anner*, in *Hannah's* town, *Weſtmoreland* county, *Pennſylvania*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges. 1‖

FRANCIS SMITH, ſheriff.

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*FOR LONDON,*

THE brigantine *Anne*, *Alexander Kennedy* maſter, burthen about 200 hhds. newly launched, and will be in *Rappahannock* river by the firſt of *July*, to take in tobacco on liberty at 8l. ſterling per tun. Thoſe who are inclined to ſhip will pleaſe to lodge their orders with Mr. *Henry Mitchell* or Mr. *David Blair*, merchants, in *Frederickſburg*, or the Captain on board ſaid veſſel. 2‖

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*To be* SOLD *by the ſubſcriber,*

THE lot whereon his ordinary ſtands, in the town of *Blandford*, with all the houſe and kitchen furniture, &c. thereunto belonging. Alſo the plantation whereon he now lives, pleaſantly ſituated on *Appamattox* river, about a mile below *Blandford*; there are on it good and neceſſary houſes of all kinds, with good orchards, &c. For terms apply to

JOHN BUTLER.

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*Wanted immediately,*

FIVE or ſix journeymen JOINERS, who may have 12 or 18 months work by applying to F. JARAM in *Williamſburg*, or to THOMAS JARAM, at *Shirley Hundred*. (2)

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*Forty ſhillings reward,*

TO any perſon who has found, and will reſtore, a ſilk pocket book with three paper bills, two of five pounds each, and one of ten ſhillings. The book was loſt between the mouth of *Quantico* and *Dumfries*, on the 30th of laſt *May*. The five pound bills were incloſed in a letter, directed to Capt. *Carr*; one number 635, emitted the 24th of *May* MDCCLX, the other number 109, emitted the 7th of *April* MDCCLXII.

(4) CUTHBERT BULLITT.

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NORFOLK, *June* 6, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber, late of *Warwick* county, finding that it is out of his power to pay all he owes, would willingly make over every thing in his power to his creditors, to be divided amongſt them in proportion to their reſpective ſums; and for that purpoſe, he requeſts that they will meet at Mr. *Stephen Tankard's*, in *Norfolk*, on *Wedneſday* the 28th inſtant, at 10 o'clock before noon, to appoint ſuch truſtees as they ſhall think proper.

(2) SAMUEL LONG.

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*TEN POUNDS REWARD.*

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber in* Dunmore *county, in* May *laſt, a negro fellow named* SAM, *5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a broad face, and is a well looking fellow. As to his clothing, I cannot be certain, he having carried ſeveral things with him. He alſo took with him an old bay horſe very gray about the head, an iron pot, a narrow axe, a handſaw, and an old ſmooth bore gun. About three years ago he purchaſed his freedom of his old maſter,* Mr. Francis Slaughter, *and continued in that ſtate till this ſpring, when it was diſcovered he was attempting to inveigle away a number of negroes to the new or* Indian *country (where he had been moſt of the laſt ſummer) upon which the neighbours inſiſted on his being reduced to ſlavery again, and I purchaſed him. I imagine he will endeavour to paſs as a freeman, he having a diſcharge from his old maſter, as well as one from Lord* Dunmore, *having ſerved in the expedition againſt the* Indians *laſt fall. Whoever delivers ſaid ſlave to me ſhall have the reward that is offered.*

‖ GABRIEL JONES.

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GLOUCESTER, *June* 15, 1775.

ALL *perſons who have any demnds againſt the eſtate of Dr.* Thomas Clayton, *late of this county, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, or give bond for their reſpective balances.*

THOMAS WHITING, executor.

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*To be* SOLD *for ready money, to the higheſt bidders, on* Friday *the 30th inſtant* (June) *at the plantation whereon the ſaid* Samuel Long *lately lived, in* Warwick *county, known by the name of* Smith's *point, near* Newport News,

A VARIETY of houſehold furniture, conſiſting of ſilver table ſpoons, ſilver tea ſpoons, a ſilver ſoup ſpoon, two ſilver ſalts, one mohogany table, and ſundry prints, &c. The ſame day and place will be ſold the ſaid *Samuel Long's* right to cut the timber on a tract of land in *Warwick* county which he purchaſed of *James Raſcow*, together with a quantity of white oak rough hhd. and pipe ſtaves, and about 70 oak hewed ſtocks, already cut down, and lying on ſaid land. The time of payment to be made known at the ſale.

(2) SAMUEL KERR & co.

NORFOLK, *June* 12, 1775.

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WESTMORELAND, *June* 1, 1775.

AS I intend for *Scotland* very ſoon, I muſt beg the favour of all perſons who have dealings with me, and now owe balances, to come and have ſettlements of them before I leave the country; likewiſe thoſe who have claims againſt me to bring them in, that they may be paid off. Mr. *John Middleton* will be properly empowered, in my abſence, to tranſact my buſineſs, and to whom I have now given up the charge of the ſtore.---I will ſell for ready money, or ſhort credit, a ſloop that carries 60 hhds. of tobacco; ſhe is two years old, her upper works of mulberry, and every way well fitted. Likewiſe a ſchooner that carries 1250 buſhels; ſhe is new, goes well, and is in every reſpect well found.

‖ HUGH HAMILTON.

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*THREE POUNDS REWARD,*

FOR apprehending JAMES CLERK, a runaway ſervant, about 27 years of age, near ſix feet high, well made, ſhort black hair, full faced, pock-fretted, and ſpeaks the *Yorkſhire* intermixed with the brogue. Since he left me he drove a waggon for Mr *Davis* in *Louiſa*, worked as labourer for Mr. *Brown* in *King William*, and as gardener for Mr. *Price* in *Hanover* county, which place he left the 19th of *April*, and ſaid he intended to work at ditching in *Spotſylvania*. He owns he lived with me, but ſays he came in free, goes by his own name, ſeems a quiet well behaved fellow, and pretends to be maſter of almoſt every kind of employment. I ſuſpect he works in or near *Frederickſburg*, and ſhould take it kind of any Gentleman, who he may have worked for ſince the above date, to inform me which way he intended. ‖ ROGER NORTH.

STAUNTON, *Auguſta* county.

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RUN away laſt *Saturday*, from *Williamſburg*, two *Engliſh* indented ſervants the property of the ſubſcriber. One is named JOHN FLEMING, about 27 years of age, thin viſaged, and of a ſallow compleixon; had on when he went off a brown holland ſhort coat and jacket, and wears trouſers. He is by trade a painter, drawer, and ſilverſmith. The other GEORGE WASSILL, about 17 years of age, ſtrong made, and much pitted with the ſmallpox; he wears a blue jacket and trouſers, and is by trade a ſhoemaker. Whoever will ſecure the aforeſaid ſervants ſhall receive, on their being ſecured in any pnblick jail, or delivered to me at *Norfolk*, a reward of 30s. for each, beſides what the law allows.

GAVIN HAMILTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1775.

DURING my abſence, from this colony, Mr. *William Maitland* will tranſact the buſineſs of burſar to the college of *William & Mary*, as alſo my own buſineſs, under the direction of *John Blair*, *Thomas Everard*, and *John Tazewell*, Eſqrs. who have been pleaſed to accept of a power of attorney from me for that purpoſe.

ROBERT MILLER.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 13, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* ſoon.

WILLIAM AGAR.

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I INTEND to leave the colony as ſoon as poſſible. All perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known immediately; thoſe who are indebted, I hope, will not fail to diſcharge their accounts this meeting. I have for ſale, a mulatto fellow about 18 years old, uſed to a houſe, garden, and taking care of horſes; ſundry pieces of exceeding good mohogany and walnut furniture; two full-blooded mares, about 15 hands high, with their foals (one year old) by *Partner*, remarkably large and fine. The above may be ſeen, and the terms known, by applying to me in *Williamſburg*.

HENRY MORSE.

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STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the 11th of April laſt, from Sir *Peyton Skipwith's*, in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Roanoke* river, a likely yellow-bay HORSE, about five or ſix years old, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, paces ſlow, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock E G. A reward of 5 l. will be paid to the perſon who ſhall convict the thief, and deliver the horſe to me, and 40 s. if ſtrayed; the money to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living at Sir *Peyton Skipwith's*.

2‖ CALEB HONSTON.

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OSBORNE's, *June* 6, 1775.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of *February*, a dark bay HORSE, 4 feet 7 inches high, 6 years old, his mane cut on the near ſide, and his tail bobbed, but both had near grown out; he was lame in the ſhoulder, his flanks of a lighter colour than his body, had a thick thigh, trotted hard and faſt, with remarkable good courage, and was branded on the near ſhoulder I. He was bred on *Broad* river, in *North Carolina*, where he will probably go if not taken up; but I have reaſon to believe he was ſtopped by *Thomas Frith*, of *Cheſterfield* county, and by him ſwapped away with one *Crowder*, of *Dinwiddie* county. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and will bring him home, ſhall have 30 s. but if they can make it appear he was traded, as I ſuſpect, I will give 3 l. reward.

(2) PETERFIELD TRENT.

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COMMITTED to *Surry* county jail, a negro man named *Lemon*, who confeſſes himſelf a runaway, and that he belongs to *Mary Evans* of *Dinwiddie* county. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges to

2‖ THOMAS WALL, jailer.

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COMMITTED to *Cumberland* jail, a middle ſized negro man, ſeems to have been in the country about five years, ſays his name is *Phill*, and that his maſter lives in *Prince William* county, at the *Red Houſe*, and is named *John Tyler*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

LITTLEBERRY MOSBY.

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*To be ſold at* Portſmouth *on* Monday *the* 3*d of* July, *to the higheſt bidder*,

AN *exceeding fine unimproved* WATER LOT *in that town, ſituated between thoſe of Capt.* Goodrich *and Mrs.* Butler, *on which is a ſmith's ſhop. It is much higher ground than either of them, and has very deep water at the lower end of the lot. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber.*—— *For ſale likewiſe, at private bargain, a fine* BRIGANTINE *on the ſtocks, built of the beſt white oak, of the following dimenſions, viz.* 54 *feet keel,* 21 *feet beam,* 10 *feet hold, and* 4 *feet between decks. She will carry about* 7000 *buſhels, and may be launched a few month's hence. For terms, apply to me at* Goſport.

2‖ A. SPROWLE.

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AUGUSTA, *June* 1, 1775.

I INTEND for *Britain* immediately.

THOMAS ANTRAM.

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PRINCE GEORGE, *May* 22, 1775.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of *Anthony Colin Peniſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be diſcharged. Thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS PENISTON, adm.

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*To be* SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of *Elizabeth City*, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance of *Hampton* river, and commonly known by the name of *Fort Fields*. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, and the land exceeding good. There is on this land a good dwelling-houſe, and all neceſſary outhouſes, and it is well ſituated for carrying on the *Weſt India* trade, or the baker's buſineſs, and houſes built on this land would always rent to advantage. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John Cary*, in the county of *Elizabeth City*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Henrico*.

MILES SELDEN.

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TAKEN *up in* Brunſwick, *a dark bay* HORSE *about* 4 *feet* 1 *inch high, about* 10 *years old, ſome white on his left hind foot, a ſcar on his near buttock, had on a bell with the collar ſewed in two places, and branded on the off ſhoulder* L, *and on the near ſhoulder* DS. *Poſted, and appraiſed to* 5 *l. There came to my plantation, in* December 1773, *a black* BULL *about* 18 *months old, with a white face, belly, and hind legs, had a bob tail, and not marked. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 25 s.

THOMAS BRACEY.

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*FOR SALE,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

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AS the copartnerſhip of *Inglis & Long* will expire on the 31ſt inſtant (*May*) thoſe indebted to them, whoſe accounts are due, are requeſted to make payment at the enſuing meeting of the merchants; and all perſons who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, and they will be paid.

(6) INGLIS & LONG.

NORFOLK, *May* 16, 1775.

*** The buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt inſtant, on account, and in the name of, SAMUEL INGLIS.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of Mr. *John Shermer*, in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to thoſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40 s. by *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf.) JAMES JONES.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3 l. reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10 l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

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For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good houſe ſervant, underſtands taking care of horſes, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaſer is not perfectly ſatisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

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*To be* SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly adverti ſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

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*For* SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

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*For* SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

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ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

JUNE 23, 1775. SUPPLEMEN No. 21.

LONDON, *April* 18.

WHEN his Majeſty goes to the Houſe of Peers to act in his ſupreme capacity, as one of the branches of the legiſlature, ſuch is the love of his ſubjects that his beſt friends think it neceſſary to ſurround his *royal carriage with Sir John Fielding's men*, leſt he ſhould be *ſmothered with the careſſes*, or *deafened with the acclamations*, of admiring and applauding multitudes.

A letter from Bridgnorth, in Shropſhire, dated April the 8th, ſays, that a few days ago a collier diſcovered in a coal-mine, 75 yards below the ſurface, the ruins of a water-mill, aud the ſkeleton of a man without a head; likewiſe the relicks of ſome animals, but in ſuch an imperfect ſtate that they could not even ſo much as conjecture their original figures. The learned there account for theſe things by imputing them to an earthquake, which happened about two centuries ago.

A great perſonage, who has given the lead in all the virtues, as well as the decencies of her ſex, has expreſſed her diſapprobation ſo entirely of the unnatural manner of the preſent *feathered* head-dreſs of the Ladies, that ſhe has more than once wiſhed not to ſee any of them in the circle.

The following is ſuppoſed to be a pretty exact account of the number of perſons confined for debt, felony, and leſſer crimes, in the ſeveral priſons and houſes of correction in the kingdom of England: For debt, 2500; for felony, 1450; for leſſer crimes, 800. Total, 4750.

The rage for high feathers in their heads is ſo great amongſt the females of *Ton*, that on the night of Mrs. Abingdon's benefit, ſome Ladies, who ſat in the front of the ſide-boxes, wore them ſo high, that the roof of the box was rather too low for them. Surely, if this faſhion becomes general, women may, with more propriety, be called the *feathered race*, than the *female ſex*.

Yeſterday morning a fine young lion was landed at the Tower, from Senegal. This lion was taken in the woods by a private ſoldier belonging to the ſettlement, who found him entangled in a ſnare. Two of the natives, who had laid the ſnare, ruſhing on the ſoldier, he killed them both in his own defence, and then brought away his carniverous captive. His Majeſty, as a reward for his bravery, has not only ordered his diſcharge, but a penſion of 50l. per annum during his life.

*April* 18. So greatly have adminiſtration increaſed their power of late, by an enormous number of defendants, that above 700,000l. *per annum* goes to the ſeveral officers concerned in collecting the various taxes.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a tax will be laid, at the requeſt of a great perſonage, on maſquerade tickets.

It is ſaid that his Majeſty will review in perſon, in the month of June, all the dockyards of this kingdom; and it is added, that ſome regulations will be made in favour of ſuperannuated workmen, which will render his Majeſty's ſervice additionally eligible.

The Dutch tranſports are now victualling at Port Paſſage, in Ireland, for St. Euſtatia, in the Weſt Indies.

Richard Bottle, who died laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, at Lenham, left 146 half crowns, 175 ſhillings, nine ſilver ſpoons, three gold rings, a pair of ſilver tongs, two 10l. bank notes, and one 70l. note: yet ſo miſerable was this poor wretch, that it is ſaid he died for want of the neceſſaries of life! His effects come to a poor labouring man, who is heir at law.

The paragraph in the papers aſſerting that a band of watermen attended his Majeſty's coach to the Houſe of Peers on Thurſday laſt, who were hired for the expreſs purpoſe of hallooing and applauding, appears to be without foundation. [*London Packet.*] The above contradiction is an abſolute falſehood, advanced by ſome deſpicable tool of adminiſtration. Several watermen were hired on Thurſday laſt, and each paid 2s. 6d. for no other purpoſe than to halloo and applaud his Majeſty to and from the Houſe of Peers. The names of ſeveral of the watermen, who were paid for the above honourable purpoſes ſhall be given in a future paper, if the above deſpicable tool ſhould again attempt "to lend a lye to the confidence "of truth."

A certain married Wiltſhire juſtice, who, on a late committee, gave evidence of the *immorality* of ſeveral of his neighbours, was very unfortunately ſeen laſt Saturday evening, at a tavern in the Strand, regaling with a nymph whoſe figure and dreſs beſpoke his Worſhip not over-nice in his amours.

The ſuperb ornaments furniſhed yeſterday by Mr. Cox to adorn the Lord Mayor's table conſiſted of rich vaſes of flowers in jewellery, pairs of elephants, and other animals, ſupporting temples, and richly capariſoned, beſides two cabinets in maſſy gold of exquiſite workmanſhip, and are no part of the collection from the muſeum in Spring Gardens, as mentioned by miſtake in an evening paper. The intention of Mr. Cox was a teſtimony of his gratitude to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, for granting him the uſe of Guildhall for the drawing his lottery.

Sunday afternoon, as a Lady was driving a high pheton near the King of Bohemia's Head, Turnham Green, with her two children, maid, and lap-dog, attended by a ſervant behind on horſeback, the horſes, without any other carriage being near them, turned out of the road, which the Lady not attending to in time, they were overturned in a very dirty part of the road, and the whole family almoſt ſmothered with mud. The Lady and maid were much hurt, and one of the children, about three years old, was thrown upon the bank by the maid, by which its cheek was cut, but its life in all probobility ſaved. Some of the inhabitants, and the company from the tavern, took every means for the relief of the diſtreſſed mother; and ſhe ſoon had news that the ſurgeon had pronounced the childrens bones to be whole, and to complete her happineſs after the fright, Chloe, the lap-dog, was brought ſafe to her arms.

Yeſterday morning, at 3 o'clock, the tranſports, near 100 in number, were taken from Newgate, and put on board a lighter at Blackfriars, which conveyed them to the veſſel that is to carry them abroad.

Yeſterday (as uſual, during the receſs of the Parliament) there was no levee at St. James's, and their Majeſties ſtay at Kew for the holidays.

Sunday night a meſſenger arrived at Lord Suffolk's office from Sir Joſeph York, at the Hague; his deſpatches were ſent to his Majeſty at Kew.

Lord North's and Lord Rochford's levees, which were appointed for Thurſday next, as alſo the Boards of Admiralty, Trade and Plantation, and Treaſury, are all adjourned over this week.

One reſolution come to, relative to the manning of the navy upon any future emergency, without preſſing, is to advance the wages of the ſeamen above thoſe employed by the merchants. Upon this ſimple thing it ſeems a very grand and uſeful ſcheme will be founded, which will make his Majeſty's ſervice ſought after, rather than ſhunned.

From whiſpers about the Treaſury, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that a certain great company will be ſurpriſed ſoon after the meeting of the Houſe; thus by diverting oppoſition from one thing to another, it is pretty evident that the premier will be ſo much an over-match for them, as to carry every point within his wiſhes.

The late proclamation of the States General, in favour of the Britiſh miniſter, ſays a correſpondent from Amſterdam, has cauſed ſuch murmurings and diſcontents among the people that it is daily expected to be called in.

One day laſt week a full length figure of *Innocent* III. in *plaiſter of Paris*, was brought for exhibition to a certain houſe not 100 miles from Pallmall.

His Majeſty has given orders for his houſe at Bayſwater, adjoining to Kenſington gardens, to be pulled down.

If we may judge from the number of carriages met on the road on Sunday and yeſterday morning, Newmarket will have a very full meeting; and it is ſaid, that more than 100 horſes are entered to run at this meeting, more than at any former.

Saturday evening a French Gentleman having made an aſſignation to meet a Lady of eaſy virtue, who lodged at a certain glaſier's in the liberty of Weſtminſter, at a particular hour the enamarato went, and knocking at the door, was aſked by the glaſier's wife who he was. The Frenchman anſwered, "It is I, my dear;" on which ſhe came down in her ſhift in the dark, ſuppoſing him to be her huſband, and let him in. The Frenchman following after, through miſtake, got into bed; where, after ſome conſiderable time, his ſpeech betraying him, the good woman got up, and procuring a conſtable, the poor Frenchman was conducted to the watch-houſe, and left to cool in a place leſs agreeable than the delicious *hot-bed* he had been ſo unpolitely hurried from.

*April* 24. Some people (ſays a correſpondent) are weak enough to think that Engliſhmen will not fight againſt Engliſhmen, and that our army, when in America, will not attack Boſtonians or Philadelphiphians; but it is well known, that ſoldiers may be led to the moſt extreme violence, and contrary to their own ſentiments, if there is a proſpect of a plentiful ſpoil.

It is imagined that Lord North's plan, for extending the Britiſh and Iriſh fiſheries, is meant as much to the excluſion of the Dutch on our coaſt as to the Americans on the banks of Newfoundland.

The French, we are aſſured, are fitting out an additional number of fiſhing veſſels, to ſupply the Spaniſh and Portugueſe markets, with that ſpecies of fiſh formerly brought thither by the people of New England, the veſſels ſent out from Great Britain being totally unacquainted with that trade.

That excellent Scotchman, Fletcher of Salton, declared, that there is no crime under heaven more enormous, more treacherous, and more deſtructive to the very nature of our government, that that of bribing of Parliaments. What would this ſtaunch old patriot have ſaid if he had ſeen ſome hundreds of placemen ſitting in the Britiſh ſenate, and voting 600,000l. to make good deficiencies in the civil liſt, exhauſted by bribery and corruption!

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23.

THE Honourable the GENERAL CONGRESS have recommended that Thurſday the 20th of July be obſerved by the inhabitants of all the Engliſh colonies on this continent as a day of publick HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER, on account of the preſent critical, alarming, and calamitous ſtate of affairs; and to implore the merciful interpoſition of ALMIGHTY GOD for our deliverance, and a happy reconciliation with the parent ſtate, on terms conſtitutional and honourable to both.

They have likewiſe addreſſed the inhabitants of Canada, on the common danger which threatens the rights and liberties of all America; ſhow the propriety of taking poſſeſſion of the fort and military ſtores at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the armed veſſels on the lake, a ſtep which was dictated by the great law of ſelf-preſervation, they being intended to annoy the colonies, and to cut off that friendly intercourſe and communication which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them; and recommend to them to unite in the defence of our common liberty, there being yet reaſon to believe, that, ſhould we join in imploring the attention of our ſovereign to the unmerited and unparallelled oppreſſions of his American ſubjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious miniſtry to riot in the ruins of the rights of mankind.

*Extract of a letter, of a late date, from a Gentleman of rank in* London, *to his friend in* Virginia.

"Our Parliament carries every thing with a high hand againſt America, but it is nevertheleſs very evident that adminiſtration wiſhes for an accommodation, if it could be decently brought about, without leſſening the honour and dignity of the Britiſh ſupremacy; and Lord North has lately thrown out a bait for that purpoſe, but moſt people here think it is too thinly covered for the Americans to ſwallow it: Though, by the laſt advices from New York, that province ſeems diſpoſed to break through the reſolutions of the Congreſs, and to ſubmit to the Britiſh government; which, if true, will break the great chain of the continental aſſociation, and then, as his Lordſhip has already obſerved in the Houſe of Commons, if one link is broken, it is natural to ſuppoſe that the reſt will fall to the ground. And it is believed, he builds all his hopes upon it. What the event may be, God only knows; but any thing is to be wiſhed for rather than a civil war, which might, in its conſequences, involve the whole Britiſh empire in ruin and deſtruction."

*Extract of another letter from* London.

"One Thomas Pitman, who was a convict, and tranſported in the year of Samuel Turner Eſquire's mayoralty, has preſumed to draw ſeveral bills, at different times, from different parts of the continent, on that Gentleman, to the amount of 5 or 600l. by which he has greatly impoſed on many innocent people, and we fear has obtained credit by making uſe of Mr. Turner's name. We think it therefore not amiſs to appriſe you of it, leſt he ſhould come into your province, and we wiſh it was univerſally known that he is a cheat, and has no property any where that we know of. His laſt bills were from New York."

*Extract of a letter from one of the* Virginia *delegates, to his friend (now in this city) dated June* 14, 1775.

"Col. WASHINGTON has been preſſed to take the ſupreme command of the American troops encamped at Roxbury, and I believe will accept the appointment, though with much reluctance, he being deeply impreſſed with the importance of that honourable truſt, and diffident of his own (ſuperiour) abilities.

"We have determined to keep 10,000 men in Maſſachuſetts Bay, and 5000 in different parts of New York government, at the expenſe of the continent; and probably a large ſum of money will be emitted, in order to carry on the war, preparations for which go rapidly on in this place.

"It ſeems likely that ſome of the newly arrived Generals were intended for the ſouthern colonies, but no troops can be ſpared from Boſton. The Provincials talk much of ſtorming that town, and it is expected by many.

"The Congreſs will ſit long. Adjuſting the expenſes of each colony for the common cauſe, and ſettling proper funds for the army, are ſubjects fruitful of debate, and of the utmoſt conſequence."

*Extract of a letter from another of the* Virginia *delegates, dated June* 13.

"Notwithſtanding the many accounts of the ſailing of the troops from Ireland, a veſſel is juſt arrived here from Newry, in five weeks, the Captain of which ſays, that none had ſailed; and that, juſt as he was coming away, orders were ſaid to have come to them to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Gibraltar.

"Col. Skene (owner of the ſchooner taken on Lake Champlain, whoſe ſon was alſo taken there, and is now priſoner in Connecticut) is juſt arrived from London, with a commiſſion to be Governour of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, but, private letters ſay, is charged with a power from adminiſtration to influence the members of the Congreſs, by *arguments drawn on the Treaſury*, over which he has unlimited power; but as we have no occaſion for his ſervices at the forts, and do not intend to deal in his *reaſonings*, he remains a priſoner upon his parole, to keep within eight miles of the city, between the two rivers, and not to correſpond with any perſon on political ſubjects.

"As to the two engagements at the iſlands near Boſton, we are told, but not with a degree of confirmation, that the laſt, on Noddle's iſland, was a very ſerious buſineſs, near 1500 being engaged on each ſide, and that the regulars had 200 killed and wounded, the loſs on the ſide of the provincials being merely trifling.

"I think we may finiſh in a fortnight, but can only gueſs, without forming any preciſe judgment about it."

BENJAMIN HARRISON, jun. Eſq; of Berkeley, is choſen one of the delegates for Charles City county, in convention, in caſe of the abſence of his father, Col. Benjamin Harriſon, now at the General Congreſs.

SATURDAY, *June* 24. The Governour having been yeſterday morning made acquainted with the ſeveral bills and reſolves that were ready for his aſſent, his Excellency ſignified his ſentiments thereupon by the following meſſage, which arrived at the Capitol about 2 o'clock.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,*

THE bill for appointing commiſſioners to ſettle the accounts of the militia lately drawn out into actual ſervice, and for making proviſion to pay the ſame, inaſmuch as it impoſes duties upon ſlaves imported, I cannot aſſent to; which, by the royal diſallowance of an act of Aſſembly for that purpoſe, paſſed in the 10th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, you muſt have been ſenſible of? And as the bill has no ſuſpending clauſe, though I made it my buſineſs to intimate, by ſeveral of your members, to the Houſe, that, without ſuch a clauſe, I could not paſs an act for emitting paper money, the miſcarriage of a bill I had very much at heart cannot be attributed to me; and if ſtill thoſe objections can be removed, I ſhould be happy to concur in an act for the rewarding of the brave people who are the particular object of it, without delay. If not, all I can do is to tranſmit the bill to his Majeſty, and to deſire leave to aſſent to it; though, in regard of the duty upon ſlaves, I ſhould not, I think, obtain it.

I ſee no objections to any other of your bills or reſolves, and I am therefore ready to give my aſſent to them, whenever the Houſe deſires.

If you have any other bills ready, I muſt deſire they may be ſent to me in like manner, that the whole may be paſſed together; and I muſt beg that your clerk may be ordered to lay before me a copy of the journals of the Houſe, before the time fixed for paſſing the bills.

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The Houſe, after taking the ſaid meſſage into their conſideration, appointed a committee to draw up an addreſs to the Governour in anſwer thereto; which after being prepared, read, and agreed to, was ordered to be preſented to his Excellency this morning, on board the Fowey, by the Attorney General and Col. Andrew Lewis, and is as follows:

*The Addreſs of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

*My Lord,*

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, cannot ſufficiently expreſs our concern that your Lordſhip ſhould be under any difficulty in giving your aſſent to the bill for appointing commiſſioners to ſettle the accounts of the militia lately drawn out into actual ſervice, and for making proviſion to pay the ſame, which hath received the approbation of the other two branches of the legiſlature. We beg leave to remind your Excellency, that you particularly recommended thoſe brave people, who are the objects of this bill, to our attention. Senſible of their important ſervices, we ſeized, with much pleaſure, the firſt opportunity afforded us of doing juſtice to their ſingular merit. Upon conſidering the moſt probable ways and means of effecting this deſirable purpoſe, we ſoon found, from the extreme ſcarcity of caſh in the country, that there was no poſſible method of doing it but by a ſpeedy emiſſion of paper money. This opinion has ſince been confirmed, by tranſactions during the preſent meeting of the merchants; which have evinced, that the ſcarcity is even greater than we at firſt ſuppoſed. We do not find, my Lord, any thing in this bill which contravenes any law, or royal inſtruction, which hath ever been communicated to us. A ſuſpending clauſe we conceive would defeat the very purpoſe for which the bill was intended; as it would with-hold that relief ſo immediately neceſſary to the comfort and ſupport of many of our poor inhabitants, who are in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of it.

In order to ſupport the credit of our paper currency, we thought it incumbent on us to eſtabliſh ſuch funds as would effectually ſecure the redemption of it. In aid of others, we were of opinion that a duty of ten per cent. on ſlaves would be the leaſt burthenſome to the people. We do not know that ſuch a duty was ever objected to by his Majeſty; on the contrary, we underſtood that a duty not exceeding ten per cent. was perfectly agreeable to his royal will and pleaſure. The five pounds per poll on ſlaves imported from the Weſt Indies was intended to prevent the many tricks which had been practiſed in this country to avoid payment of all duties on ſuch ſlaves, and amounts to no more than ten per cent. valuing them at the moderate average of fifty pounds current money.

We are pleaſed to find your Excellency approves the other bills and reſolves ſubmitted to your inſpection. All others, which we propoſe to trouble your Lordſhip with, we have conſented may under-

go the like examination, and flatter ourſelves that they will meet with the like approbation. We ſtill hope, my Lord, that, upon reconſidering the matter, you will ſee ſufficient reaſons to alter your firſt opinion reſpecting the militia bill, which we have much at heart, conſidering it of the laſt importance.

We have before, in conjunction with his Majeſty's Council, intimated to your Excellency how very neceſſary a receſs is at this critical ſeaſon, our harveſts demanding our immediate preſence at home. We muſt therefore entreat your Excellency to meet us at the Capitol, to-morrow, in order to give your aſſent to ſuch bills and reſolves as are ready to be preſented. We hope your Lordſhip cannot ſtill entertain any groundleſs fears that your perſon can be in the leaſt danger. If it is poſſible that you remain under ſo ſtrange an influence, we pledge our honours, and every thing ſacred, for your ſecurity. Should your Lordſhip decline complying with this juſt requeſt, we hope you will be pleaſed to grant your commiſſion to the Preſident of the Council to give your aſſent to ſuch bills and reſolves as you may approve, and we may preſent to him.

Since it hath been cuſtomary for our Governours to ſignify their pleaſure as to adjournments, we wiſh not to take things out of their old channel. We therefore hope your Excellency will at the ſame time expreſs your approbation that we adjourn ourſelves to ſome convenient day in October next, when our convenience will beſt admit an abſence from our homes, and the ſickly ſeaſon of the year will probably be over.

We do not wiſh to conceal from your Excellency one tittle contained in our journals; but a full and immediate tranſcript of them would require more time than we can poſſibly devote to the publick buſineſs at preſent. We muſt obſerve, that this demand of us is unuſual; however, we have ordered all ſuch of our proceedings as have been printed to be immediately tranſmitted to your Lordſhip.

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*The Governour's ANSWER.*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,*

AS you have encumbered the bill for the payment of the officers and men, employed upon the Indian expedition, with an impoſition which you knew I could not aſſent to, and omitted a form (in no wiſe tending to defeat the purpoſe of the bill) which you were told I could not diſpenſe with, the blame of its not paſſing now into a law cannot lie upon me; but I muſt adhere to the reaſons I yeſterday ſignified to you on this head.

The well-grounded cauſe I had for believing my perſon not ſafe at Williamſburg has increaſed daily. I cannot therefore meet you at the Capitol, as you entreat; but, this day being too far ſpent, I ſhall be ready to receive the Houſe on Monday, at 12 of the clock, *at my preſent reſidence*, for the purpoſe of giving my aſſent to ſuch acts as I ſhall approve of.

Although the convenience of the members of the Aſſembly will always be a ſtrong motive to determine me as to the time of your meeting or ſeparating, yet it becomes neceſſary (from an expreſſion in your addreſs, that you wiſh not to take things out of their old channel, as if you had ſuch power) to aſſert the right of the crown to adjourn, prorogue, diſſolve, or aſſemble you, as it is thought fit, by the Governour of the colony. I do not mean, however, to oppoſe the requeſt you make of being adjourned.

*Two o'clock.* Upon receipt of the above, the Houſe, deeming its contents to be a breach of their privileges, immediately appointed a committee to draw up certain reſolves, and it is expected they will adjourn immediately.

*** The above addreſſes, with the anſwers to them, ſhould have followed thoſe hereafter inſerted; but we were obliged to arrange them in the manner they now appear, for the ſake of expedition.

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HOUSE *of* BURGESSES, SATURDAY, *June* 24.

CERTAIN information having been received of the great diſcontent of the Ohio Indians, by reaſon of the delay of the ratification of the late treaty of peace concluded upon by his Excellency the Governour, on the part of this colony, and the Corn Stalk, on the part of the ſaid Indians, and that the inhabitants on our frontiers are under juſt apprehenſions of a renewal of an Indian war; and no ſteps having been purſued by his Lordſhip for carrying on the ſaid treaty, or delivering up the Indian hoſtages, agreeable to the terms of the ſaid treaty:

*Reſolved*, that the ſaid treaty be immediately entered upon, and that George Waſhington, Thomas Walker, James Wood, Andrew Lewis, John Walker, and Adam Stephen, Eſquires, or any three or more of them, be, and they are hereby conſtituted and appointed commiſſioners, on the part and behalf of this colony, to meet the chiefs or headmen of the ſaid Ohio Indians, as ſoon as the ſame can be done, at ſuch place as they ſhall find moſt proper, to ratify and confirm the ſaid treaty on the part of this colony, and to demand and receive of the ſaid Indians the ratifications and full performance of the ſaid treaty on their parts; and that Robert Carter Nicholas, Eſq; treaſurer, or the treaſurer for the time being, ſhall, and he is hereby directed and required, to pay all ſuch expenſes and charges, out of the publick money in his hands, as may be incurred on account of ſuch treaty, provided the ſame do not exceed the ſum of two thouſand pounds, for which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall account to the next General Aſſembly.

*** The above reſolve was agreed to by his Majeſty's Council.

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*** The candid publick will pleaſe to correct the following *groſs errour* which paſſed, through hurry and inattention, in a number of the ſupplements. It is in the laſt column of the laſt page, in the joint addreſs of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes to the Governour. The paragraph begins thus: "We cannot, my Lord, "decline repreſenting to you, that the "important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath "been much *impoſed*" [inſtead of *impeded*.]

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*** *The almoſt daily and intereſting advices received from the Northward, with thoſe lately come from Britain, added to the weight and importance of the publick buſineſs, will, the printer hopes, apologiſe for his not attending, as yet, to the many valuable pieces he has lately been favoured with from his correſpondents, as well as referring, for a few weeks, the publication of a number of county reſolves, upon our late diſturbances.*

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*JUNE* 23, 1775.

THE commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the militia, and of thoſe who furniſhed proviſions, &c. for the late *Indian* expedition, have thought proper to alter the meeting of the ſeveral claimants, as follows: At *Botetourt* courthouſe, on *Friday* the 11th of *Auguſt*; at *Joſeph Grey's*, in *Fincaſtle*, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *Auguſt*; and at *Bedford* courthouſe, on *Monday* the 4th of *September*.—*N. B.* The accounts from *Tyger's Bottom* to be ſettled at *Staunton*.

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*** *WANTED IMMEDIATELY*, *an expert* JOURNYMAN COMPOSITOR, *who will have goodencouragement from the printer of this paper.*

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*To his EXCELLENCY, &c.*

*The Addreſs of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

*My Lord,*

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, return your Lordſhip our ſincere thanks for your kind tender of ſervices, expreſſed in your meſſage to this Houſe of the 6th inſtant, as alſo for your Lordſhip's aſſurance that you will do every thing in your power to reſtore the publick tranquillity, upon a ſure and firm foundation. This Houſe, my Lord, have the higheſt ſenſe of the ſervices you rendered to this country on the late Indian expedition; and, while they reflect on this part of your Lordſhip's conduct, ſincerely lament that any event ſhould diſturb the happineſs which your Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay you have enjoyed among us. Wiſhing, moſt ardently, for a reſtoration of that harmony which ſubſiſted between your Lordſhip and the people, we have directed an inquiry into the cauſes of the late diſturbances and commotions, which have ariſen in ſome parts of this colony; and we aſſure your Lordſhip, that we will proceed to inveſtigate this matter with due attention, and apply, on our parts, remedies the beſt our abilities can ſuggeſt.

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*The Governour's ANSWER.*

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,*

THIS addreſs, acknowledging the higheſt ſenſe of the ſervices I rendered to this country on the late Indian expedition, though late*, will ſtill, I hope, do credit to the juſtice of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

* *One cannot help remarking the injuſtice of this inſinuation, for the journal of the Houſe of Burgeſſes proves the reſolution for the addreſs (to which the foregoing was intended as an anſwer) paſſed the Houſe, upon receipt of his Lordſhip's meſſage reſpecting the powder, the day before he left this city; and the gazette, publiſhed the day he went away, muſt have informed his Lordſhip of this generous diſpoſition of the Houſe. So, if the addreſs was really* late, *as his Lordſhip conceives, the reaſon muſt be found in his Lordſhip's going from the ſeat of government, on board an armed veſſel.*

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*To his EXCELLENCY, &c.*

*The Addreſs of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

*My Lord,*

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that the publick magazine is now repaired, and in fit condition for the reception of arms and ammunition.

We therefore requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order the powder, lately removed from thence, to be returned, agreeable to your Lordſhip's promiſe, contained in your written meſſage to this Houſe. We farther beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that it appears to the Houſe, from the report of their committee appointed to inſpect the publick magazine, that there are no arms therein fit for ſervice. At this critical time, my Lord, when your Exellency aſſures us of the great probability of an Indian invaſion, at a time too when an inſurrection of our ſlaves may be encouraged, merely from a notoriety of a total deficiency in our publick ſtores of arms and ammunition, it is a duty we owe to our country and ourſelves to remind your Lordſhip, that the legiſlature of this colony have long ſince made ample proviſion for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, and eſtabliſhed a competent fund for that purpoſe, by granting to his Majeſty one ſhilling and three pence ſterling upon the tunnage of all veſſels trading to this country. This fund, my Lord, has, for ſeveral years laſt paſt, exceeded three thouſand pounds ſterling per annum;

∴ tunnage = 2400

and our predeceſſors, in former Aſſemblies, truſting that government would always make a neceſſary and adequate proviſion in a matter ſo eſſential to the immediate and future preſervation of this colony, have not interfered in this buſineſs. But, my Lord, this Houſe, finding a total inattention in government to this important proviſion, although it muſt have appeared eſſential more than twelve months ago, and ſtill obſerving that no means are purſued to ſupply a deficiency ſo alarming, now conceive it to be their duty, not only to repreſent this grievance to your Lordſhip, but alſo to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to order that two thouſand ſtand of arms, five tuns of powder, and twenty tuns of lead, at leaſt, with a ſufficient quantity of other military ſtores, be immediately provided for the defence of this colony, in caſe of any invaſion or inſurrection, and that the ſame be lodged in the publick magazine. In caſe the fund afore-mentioned ſhall prove deficient, this Houſe aſſure your Lordſhip, that they will make ſuch farther or other proviſion as may be neceſſary to enable your Lordſhip to comply with this requeſt.

*The Governour's ANSWER.*

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,*

AS the care, cuſtody, and diſpoſal, of publick ſtores of ammunition, belong alone to the King's repreſentative, I cannot conſent to return the powder, lately removed from the magazine, to Williamſburg; which, experience has demonſtrated to me, is an improper place for the reſidence of the Governour. Therefore, as I could not attend to its preſervation, I could not conſequently depend upon its being in ſecurity there. The powder in queſtion, beſides, you have already been acquainted, belonged to one of his Majeſty's ſhips. I am therefore, in a particular manner, accountable for it; but, as I have before declared, I ſhall be ready to apply it, if I find it wanted, for the protection of the colony.

The duty upon the tunnage of all veſſels trading to this colony has been applied, as I conceive the act which impoſes that duty authoriſes, towards the the regular and neceſſary charges of government; which, without this fund, could not have been ſupported, and therefore requires it all. This colony has hitherto been preſerved from invaſion and inſurrection by the care and attention of government, and you have a very late inſtance of its exertion, through the means of which the country has been reſcued from the deſtruction it was threatened with; which, as it proves the contrary of an inattention to any matters eſſential to the preſervation of this colony, ſo it expoſes the injuſtice of your preſent attempt, if it does not induce you to forbear others, of bringing your legal and conſtitutional government, at this unhappy conjuncture, into diſcredit among the people.

As to your requeſt, that I order a certain quantity of arms, powder, and other military ſtores, to be provided; when you have complied with the requiſition ſubmitted to your conſideration, in conſequence of the joint addreſs of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes, of offering to concur in any meaſure proper for my ſecurity, which requiſition has been taken no notice of; and when the legal executive power of government is reſtored, and I may with certainty rely that arms, powder, and other military ſtores, will be employed no otherwiſe than as I ſhall direct, who, as his Majeſty's repreſentative, have the ſole authority in the caſe, then I ſhall be happy, with the means you furniſh me, to provide every thing, and I promiſe you no attention ſhall be neglected which may be requiſite for ſecuring the inhabitants of Virginia from invaſion and inſurrection.

*To his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame:*

*The joint Addreſs of the* COUNCIL *and* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

*My Lord,*

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Burgeſſes of Virginia, beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as you have been pleaſed to leave the palace, we are very apprehenſive the publick arms therein are too inſecure, and very much expoſed, and therefore hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order them to be removed, during your Lordſhip's abſence, to the publick magazine; which is now, in our opinion, a ſecure depoſitory.

*The Governour's ANSWER.*

*Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Burgeſſes,*

EXPERIENCE having ſhewn the inſecurity of the publick magazine, and the palace having hitherto been reſpected, I think it improper to give any other orders than that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain, there; and that they may, on no accouut, be touched without my expreſs permiſſion.

*To his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame:*

*The joint addreſs of the* COUNCIL *and* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

*My Lord,*

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, have received your Lordſhip's anſwer to our joint addreſs, by which we repreſented to your Excellency how very inſecure we thought the publick arms in the palace, ſince your Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order them to be ſtored in the publick magazine, judging this a repoſitory of much greater ſecurity.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that experience hath ſhewn the inſecurity of the magazine, and that as the palace hath hitherto been reſpected, you thought it improper to give any other orders, than that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain, in the palace; and that they may, on no account, be touched without your expreſs permiſſion. Though theſe arms, my Lord, may be conſidered, in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction, yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved, for the uſe of the country, in caſes of emergency.

We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority. Of this diſpoſition we preſume our former addreſs afforded the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; but the reflection that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed, that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is to us extremely alarming.

The palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected, but not ſo much out of regard to the building, as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordſhip's anſwer to an addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſes, you are pleaſed to ſay, that experience has demonſtrated to you that the city of Williamſburg is an improper place for the reſidence of our Governour, and give it as a reaſon for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promiſe, made to the Houſe, that you could not attend to its preſervation, nor depend on its ſecurity, if returned to the magazine. We ſhould ſuppoſe, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally neceſſary for their ſecurity, as you know the palace ſtands on the edge of the city; and we ſhould, for this reaſon, imagine it more likely to be rifled than the magazine, in the midſt of it. Beſides, ſhould it be thought neceſſary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think ſo decent to propoſe for your Lordſhip's palace. Our apprehenſions, my Lord, have been not a little increaſed by conſidering the ſeveral depoſitions taken by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; we decline commenting upon them, but ſubmit to the world from whence the unhappy diſturbances in this colony took their riſe. We muſt, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the publick magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath been much impoſed by your Excellency's removal from the palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary and free acceſs to your Lordſhip, which we conceive the conſtitution entitles us to. There are ſeveral bills, of the laſt importance to this country, now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency, on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol to preſent ſuch bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt, therefore, beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and, as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

*The Governour's ANSWER.*

*Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Burgeſſes.*

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard of the arms at the palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms RUDE INVADERS, which they have made uſe of.

The diſorders in Williamſburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence; and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the Aſſembly on that account, I am not chargeable with it: But they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the Aſſembly for the buſineſs of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require. Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the Aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to.

In the penultimate paragraph of the above ſpeech for the underscored word "impoſed", read "impeded" See Errata on the preceding page